

677,311

1 SHEET

## **COMPLETE SPECIFICATION**

This drawing is a reproduction of  
the Original on a reduced scale.

*Fig. I*

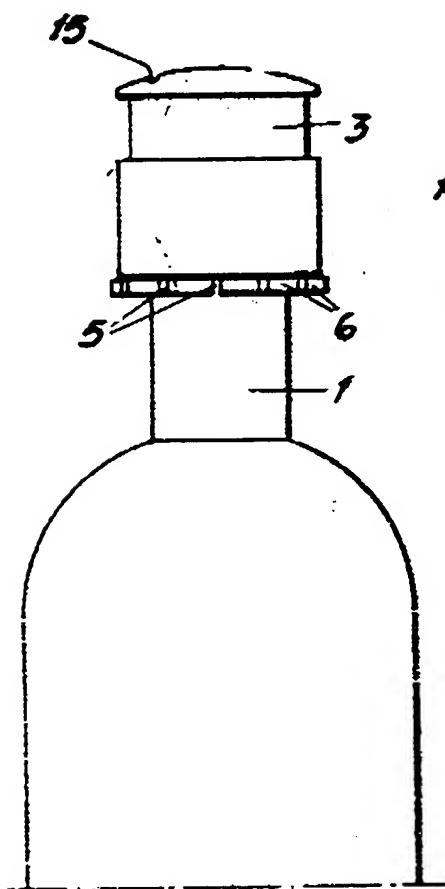


Fig. 3

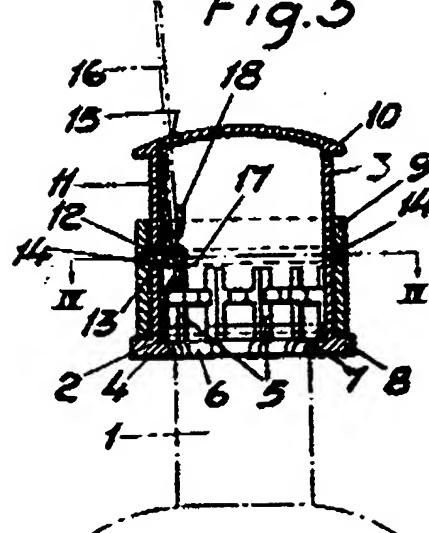


Fig. 4

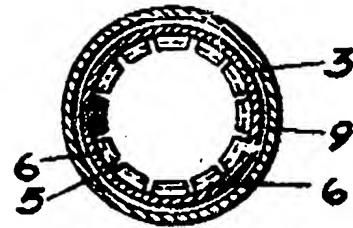
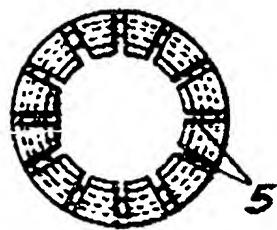
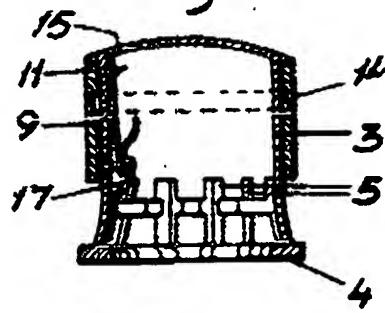


Fig. 2



*Fig. 5*





Date of Application and filing Complete Specification: Nov. 2, 1950.  
No. 26797/50.  
Application made in Sweden on Sept. 27, 1950.  
Complete Specification Published: Aug. 13, 1952.

Index at acceptance:—Class 125(III), N4.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Safety Means for Poison Bottles and the like

I, ABRAHAM ALADAR BRODY, Ph.D., of 55, Sveavägen, Stockholm, Sweden, a Subject of the King of Sweden, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent 5 may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

It often happens that children open 10 bottles of poisonous contents, drinking out of the same, and adults often do the same by mistake.

The present invention relates to a device for preventing such accidents.

According to the present invention, a 15 safety means for poison bottles and the like, comprises a cap of resilient material, intended for mounting about a cork in the bottle to prevent an unintentional opening of the 20 bottle, said cap being provided with inwardly protruding flanges or projections which are arranged to be insertable behind an abutment on the neck of the bottle, a ring around the cap, which ring is capable of 25 being moved to force the flanges or projections of the cap under said abutment or to release them therefrom and locking means for preventing relative movement between the ring and the cap, characterized in that 30 said locking means is spring-loaded and is such that it can be released by a separate tool or key provided for that purpose.

The invention is illustrated by an embodiment in the accompanying drawing, in which: 35 Figure 1 shows a medicine bottle having a safety cap according to the invention applied thereto.

Figure 2 shows the safety cap viewed from below.

Figure 3 is an axial section through the safety cap applied to a bottle.

Figure 4 is a section along the line IV-IV in Figure 3, and

Figure 5 is a section corresponding to Figure 3, but showing the cap removed from the bottle.

Referring now to the drawing, the numeral 1 designates a medicine bottle, the neck of

which is provided with a head or marginal flange 2 constituting the aforesaid abutment in the usual manner. Slipped over the said marginal flange is a substantially cylindrical cap 3 of a resilient material as for instance plastics, metal or the like. The cylindrical wall of the cap is provided with slots 5 extending from the end edge 4, so that there are formed resilient laps 6 between them, tending towards bending somewhat outwardly. At their free, lower end, the laps 6 are provided with an inwardly protruding flange 7 and an outwardly protruding flange 8. A ring 9 is arranged about the cap 3 and is displaceable between the lower outwardly protruding flanges 8 and an upper outwardly protruding flange 10 on the cap 3.

Within the cap 3 there is fixed a spring 11 with a pin 12 which passes through a hole 13 in the cap 3 and is arranged to enter a groove 14 in the ring 9 when the latter is pushed down into position in Figure 3, in which position it presses together the laps 6 so that their inwardly protruding flange 7 catches hold beneath the marginal flange 2 of the bottle neck and prevents the cap 3 from being removed without special measures being taken.

To allow the removal of the cap, the end wall of the cap 3 is provided with a hole 15 through which a tool or a key 16 may be inserted for actuating the spring 11, so that the pin 12 may be disengaged from the groove 14 and the ring 9 be displaced upwardly to the position shown in Figure 5, in which it allows the laps 6 to spring out, with the result that the inwardly protruding flanges 7 may freely pass the marginal flange of the bottle neck and the cap be removed. The spring 11 is provided with a catch plate 18 to allow the tool or key 16 to get a hold in the spring and actuate the same. A limit plate 17 is secured to one of the laps 6 to limit the movement of the spring 11.

In the drawing the spring is shown as a vertical straight spring, but it may also be arranged as a horizontal annular spring.

(Price 2.8)

What I claim is :—

1. A safety means for poison bottles and the like, comprising a cap of resilient material, intended for mounting about a cork in the bottle to prevent an unintentional opening of the bottle, said cap being provided with inwardly protruding flanges or projections which are arranged to be insertable behind an abutment on the neck of the bottle, a ring around the cap, which ring is capable of being moved to force the flanges or projections of the cap under said abutment or to release them therefrom, and locking means for preventing relative movement between the ring and the cap, characterized in that said locking means is spring-loaded and is such that it can be released by a separate tool or key provided for that purpose.
2. A safety means according to Claim 1, characterized in that there is provided

within the cap a spring with a pin which passes through a hole in the cap and is adapted to engage a groove in the ring when the latter assumes the pushed-down position, the spring being operable for removing the pin from the groove by means of a tool or a key which may be inserted through a hole in the cap.

3. A safety means for poison bottles and the like, constructed and arranged substantially as described herein and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1950.

ABRAHAM ALADAR BRODY,  
Per: BOULT, WADE & TENNANT,  
111/112, Hatton Garden,  
London, E.C.1.  
Chartered Patent Agents.

(1016) Exeter: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by James Townsend & Sons, Ltd.—1952.  
Published at The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, from which  
copies may be obtained.